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A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. | *Volume XXXI.* *No. 362.* | CHICAGO, JULY 16, 1901. | *10 cts. a copy.* *$2. a year.* | FINE ARTS BUILDING. Rooms 610-630-631.

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The London Academy says in regard to "The Crisis" that Mr. Winston Churchill has not gone back. He will not be among those authors who achieve fame in a month, only to lose it again in a few years. He will always be a dignified and impressive figure in American letters, and his books will always have an immense sale.

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In addition to these words of praise from our English friends, we cannot refrain from quoting from a review from nearer home, which has just reached us:

Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, in *The Outlook*, says of it: "The most important of all is Mr. Winston Churchill's 'The Crisis,' which must rank among the foremost books of the year. No more realistic and sympathetic study of Mr. ncoln has been made than that which is presented in this book, and the figure grows upon the reader as he passes from chapter to chapter. The interest in Mr. Lincoln's rare personality steadily deepens as one perceives underneath his homeliness the elements of power and the nobility of his character. No finer interpretation of Mr. Lincoln's spirit has ever been made than that which Mr. Churchill makes in the few words he puts into Lincoln's mouth in his interview with Virginia Carvel. It has elements of originality and power, and is, above all, profoundly interesting. It possesses the great quality of interpreting American life from an intelligent American point of view — a process very much rarer than most people think."

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THE DIAL, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

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JOHN FISKE.

American scholarship suffers a serious loss in the death of John Fiske, early in the present month, at the age of fifty-nine. His health had always been so robust, and his vitality was so seemingly inexhaustible, that the news of his sudden taking-off came to us with a shock, although an observer skilled in the lore of physiology might possibly have seen in the very massiveness of that frame, with its extraordinary capacities for the consumption of meat and drink, as well as for the exercise of both physical and intellectual activities, the sign of a development so abnormal that its powers of resistance must be weakened somewhere, and would be in danger of giving way to some unusual strain. The strain came with the torrid heat that spread like a blanket over this country early in the present summer, and marked among its thousands of victims the distinguished historian and philosopher whose task is now completed.

The leading facts in the life of John Fiske may be stated in a few words. He was born in Connecticut in 1842. His true name was Edmund Fiske Green, which he changed in boyhood to that of a grandfather with whom he went to live, thus acquiring the name by which he is known to the world. He was a child of extraordinary precocity, at the age of ten or twelve mastering subjects that are usually reserved for the later stages of the education of young men. In this respect, his life suggests that of Cotton Mather or of John Stuart Mill, and the stories told of the tender years of those worthies may all be matched in the records of John Fiske's childhood. He went through Harvard College mainly as a matter of form, and remained in that institution after graduation as instructor and as an assistant in the library. When about thirty years of age he became a professional scholar and man of letters almost to the exclusion of any other occupation, although he continued to lecture, at intervals, for the rest of his life. During these years, he made his home in Cambridge, although he travelled considerably, both in this country and in Europe. Such are the modest annals of this life of devotion to the things of

the mind; what remains to be said of the man who lived it must relate chiefly to his ideas and the books in which they were expressed.

Philosophy and history were the major preoccupations of Mr. Fiske during his working years, and nearly all of his writings belong to the one or the other of these subjects, although now and then a book may be said to do hardly more than touch the fringes of either history or philosophy. This is true, for example, of the little book called "Tobacco and Alcohol," a spirited polemic directed against James Parton's "Smoking and Drinking," which latter work was a most intemperate exposition of the ideas commonly misassociated with the name of temperance. It is also true of the volumes that are made up of miscellaneous matter, for many of the essays here included represent the author's diversions rather than his serious pursuits. We are glad that he had diversions, for we owe to them much stimulating entertainment, such, for instance, as is provided by that brilliant study, published within the last few years, of the Shaconian delusion and its victims.

Of Mr. Fiske's two subjects, philosophy came first. He was a very young man when he made a visit to England, became acquainted with Darwin, Huxley, and Mr. Herbert Spencer, and returned home, his brain seething with the new evolutionary thought. Of this thought he became the leading American exponent, and his "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy," published in 1874, was a restatement of the Spencerian system that seemed to many readers an improvement upon the original, so greatly did Mr. Spencer's ideas benefit by the lucidity and literary art of his American disciple. This work was supplemented in a way, some years later, by two small volumes entitled "The Destiny of Man" and "The Idea of God." These proved to be the most widely popular of Mr. Fiske's writings, but his best friends, and those having the most intimate acquaintance with his thought, looked upon them as not altogether worthy of their author. In their attempt to reconcile the teachings of science with religious dogma these books, when carefully examined, seem flavored with sophistry, and lend a sort of countenance to beliefs that are fundamentally inconsistent with the evolutionary doctrine. In a word, they produce the impression of a writer who is not quite honest with himself, and is willing to make an intellectual compromise with a system of ideas that he is, as it were, under bonds to oppose. Even Mr. Spencer felt called upon to protest against some of the religious implications that his follower sought to fasten upon the synthetic philosophy.

Nearly twenty years ago, Mr. Fiske turned his attention from philosophy to American history, and nearly all of his subsequent work was done in the latter field. Political philosophy served him as a bridge for this transition, and his book on "American Political Ideas" marked the turning-point in his career. He remained to the end essentially a philosophical historian rather than a historian of manners, or even of wars, and the drum and trumpet ideal was kept as far as possible out of his work. A masterly treatment of "The Critical Period of American History" was the first of the series of works which, although they seemed detached studies for a time, were gradually seen to take their places in what was to prove a systematic survey of our national records. "The Beginnings of New England" and "The American Revolution" soon followed, and the author's design assumed solidity and continuity. Then came "The Discovery of America," dealing with the whole period of exploration and determination of the coast-line of the New World. After this, the order of production became more logical, for the next works were "Virginia and Her Neighbors" and "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies." Here the record ends, except for a detached study of a part of the Civil War period, and a number of admirable books for schools and young people. Taken as a whole, Mr. Fiske's work in American history gives us a fairly complete treatment of the subject from the time of the discoverers down to the adoption of the Constitution. It is brilliant work, fine in its literary quality, and remarkable for its judicial tone and its power to deal with conflicting opinions, determining upon which side lies the weight of the evidence. It is work that fairly places the author among our great historians, in the group that includes Prescott and Motley, Bancroft and Parkman, Mr. Henry Adams and Mr. James Ford Rhodes.

The chief impression that is left upon the mind of one acquainted with Mr. Fiske's work in its entirety is that of a thoroughly sane and well-balanced intellect. There are so many instances of men who are clear-headed in the work that engages their best activities, yet who betray weakness in some other direction, that it is refreshing to come in contact with a mind which seems to have had no serious in-

tellectual infirmity. The best of men are subject to occasional vagaries, and one could make up a long list of able thinkers who have "a screw loose" somewhere, in whose mental armor there is some weak point. The vulnerable spot may be reached by spiritualism, or the single tax, or palmistry, or telepathy, or the delusions of "Christian science" and the Baconian authorship of Shakespeare's plays. From such vagaries of the intellect John Fiske seems to have been absolutely free. His scientific and philosophical training was so comprehensive, his sense of the value of evidence was so sure, his insight into all the methods of fraud and pretense was so unerring, that no form of pseudo-science could get a lodgment in his brain. He seems to have taken the right view of every subject to which he gave his attention, the view, that is, which is supported by the consensus of intelligent opinion among those who speak with authority. We cannot call him an original thinker — which might be doubtful praise, if we could, — but we can say of him that he has had few equals in penetrative grasp and understanding of the more serious problems of modern science, history, and philosophy.

LIBRARY COÖPERATION.

The American Library Association has just held its twenty-third general meeting, at Waukesha, Wisconsin. At the first meeting of the association, in 1876, attention was directed to the possibilities of coöperation among librarians for the attainment of worthy ends not to be secured by individuals working singly. The early volumes of the "Library Journal" contain frequent contributions on this topic. In fact, the question has been always with the association.

This principle of coöperation was applied to indexing, and Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, with its multiple supplements, and the A. L. A. Index to General Literature, resulted. Its application to reciprocal relations between libraries led to inter-library loans. Now the professor in an isolated Kansas college may pursue his own advanced studies, because through his library he may borrow books from Harvard University Library. Another phase of the larger library's work for the smaller is seen in the many-sided developments of the travelling library idea as carried out by state libraries and library commissions. Prior to 1901, seventeen states had made provision for the aiding of very small libraries and of communities with no libraries by the formation of state library commissions. The lessening of administrative expenses by printing and distributing catalogue cards to libraries through some central bureau was recognized as a desideratum at the outset. But obstacles were met in the varying sizes of cards used by libraries, and in difficulties of selection and distribution. Valuable annotated bibliographies of selected titles on various subjects have been possible only through coöperation and the generous financial support of such friends of libraries as Mr. George Iles of New York City. The bibliography of American history is now half through the press.

A factor destined to be powerful in many future coöperative undertakings for libraries came to the front at this conference — the Library of Congress. Its coming was greeted with the enthusiasm its importance demands. At the public meeting of the association the chief address was by the Librarian of Congress, Mr. Herbert Putnam, on "What may be done for Libraries by the Nation." He defined his subject as what the nation as a unit acting through its central authority may do. He said, in brief:

"Only as assumed by a central authority are some undertakings possible. The federal government is already aiding libraries in varied ways. It encourages the manufacture of good books, it exempts from duty foreign books for libraries, it establishes bureaus of scientific research, it is the largest publisher in the world, it uses a million pounds of paper stock a year and distributes over three hundred thousand of its own issues, it has a clearing-house for duplicate United States documents, it is indexing its own publications, it maintains a bureau in the interest of educational institutions, and this bureau has brought out several valuable library publications. The government maintains its own great libraries; for example, that of the Surgeon-General's Office, whose elaborate catalogue has already cost more than $250,000.

"But government activities in behalf of libraries naturally centre in the Library of Congress. This was created as a legislative library, but it is now referred to as something more. Its building was paid for by the country at large, it is often alluded to as the national library of the United States, and such it may become. Its conditions differ from those of the British Museum. There a student need not go over five hundred miles to reach his national library, here he may have to go three thousand miles. It should serve students in Washington, it ought also to provide for scholars in the country at large by loaning books to them and by employing specialists to answer questions sent to Washington. To meet their needs, it should accumulate original sources, works of importance for occasional reference, the useless books that libraries in general cannot afford space for, and the general mass of books. All this involves the costly processes of cataloguing and classification. Coöperative undertakings should have headquarters in Washington. The Library of Congress may provide a national clearing-house for miscellaneous duplicates. Toward these things we are drifting. We have the building, the equipment, the books. The library contains seven hundred thousand volumes, and five hundred thousand other items. Its resources are not omnipotent but they are comprehensive. It is strong in Americana, political and social science, jurisprudence, learned societies and serials in general. As far as deliberate purchase is concerned two extremes are to be abstained from, books merely popular and those merely curious. Books are to be bought that will aid in the establishment of fact. The library has the organization, having now a staff of 261 persons, not including caretakers, printers, or binders. It has a division of bibliography, a bindery, and a printing office. But it has also a large arrear of work, including the classification and shelf-list, and the author and subject catalogues. A library of reference books for Congress should be arranged, and the other libraries of the District of Columbia

should be coördinated with the Library of Congress, and it should have a catalogue of all these libraries. In some respects the equipment is inadequate for these larger undertakings. Its authorities should consider what may be done in the distribution of printed cards to general libraries. It may become the bibliographic bureau of the United States and issue publications. If it is to be the national library, it should loan books to other libraries, serving the scholar through the local library."

No greater boon could come to American libraries than the realization of the plans projected by Mr. Putnam for the development of the national library, and outlined in the foregoing brief synopsis. This library is the natural centre for all great bibliographical undertakings in this country, and the natural point of contact with international enterprises. During the conference, an agreement was reached between Mr. Putnam and the publishing board of the American Library Association, and as a result the Library of Congress is to furnish its printed cards for distribution to other libraries. The details of the plan are still to be worked out, but it will certainly be of the greatest benefit to the libraries of this country. It means reduced expense and drudgery, and increased inspiration as a consequence. One of the older librarians even said that he could now depart in peace for he had seen coöperative printed cards established at the national library.

Undoubtedly the general public cares very little about the details of library cataloguing and classification. If it gets prompt service, it asks no questions. But it must be a matter of deep interest to scholars to see the librarians giving an increasing amount of attention to the expert bibliographical side of library matters. This tendency was very marked at this meeting. Two long sessions of one section were devoted to details of certain modifications in cataloguing rules, the standpoint of the libraries for scholars being chiefly considered. Still another session was occupied with bibliography in its strict sense. Another indication of the same trend is the organization within two years of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago. This society held an informal meeting at Waukesha, many of the non-resident members being present. The spirit there manifested will probably develop this into a national society in a few years. The full and frequent consideration of the problems of the small public library, with its abbreviated catalogue of books chiefly American, has been a necessity. The stress laid upon the books for children, and on children's rooms, is as it should be. But the lack of the scholarly element in American library affairs has been unfavorably commented on abroad, even while the American success in practical library technique was freely admitted. This new emphasis on the scholarly side of librarianship is a welcome development.

A period of library expansion is evidently at hand. The gifts to libraries from June 1, 1900, to July 1, 1901, include 405 separate gifts, amounting to $16,130,220.12; and of these gifts, 394 are for libraries in the United States. The chief donor to libraries is Mr. Andrew Carnegie, his benefactions amounting in this year to more than eleven millions. With princely gifts to libraries, with Dr. John S. Billings as the new president of the American Library Association, with coöperative cataloguing established on a basis never before possible, with scholarship receiving increasing recognition in library affairs, the outlook for American libraries is heartening in the highest degree.

LODILLA AMBROSE.

COMMUNICATION.

DEMOCRATIC FORMS OF PHILANTHROPY.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

I agree fully with what THE DIAL has to say about "Prescient Philanthropy," in a recent issue. The fact that so many men of great wealth are directing a large portion of their fortunes into educational channels is indeed a cause for great satisfaction. Donations of this character form the nucleus of enduring monuments, and surpass, as it seems to me, gifts extending into any other field of human endeavor, however worthy in the abstract, in the intrinsic good that follows to the human race.

I wish it were possible, however, — and this is my excuse for this communication, — to induce some of these liberal givers to make a more democratic distribution of their gifts; to give, for instance, to such educational objects and movements as will directly and immediately enhance the knowledge and the desire for knowledge of the common people. Here is, if you please, a comparatively unworked field *ab initio*. Here the opportunities for wise and judicious giving are simply inexhaustible.

Let me particularize. What school district would decline a gift of a few hundred dollars, and meet the gift with a similar amount, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a school district library? How many of country schools, where the rudiments only are taught, have such libraries? What municipality would decline a gift of a few thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing a public library and free reading-room, and would refuse to meet the gift with a similar appropriation from its own funds? How many of the municipalities containing a population of, say, under five thousand persons, have such institutions? The establishing of industrial schools in central locations, geographically and with reference to transportation facilities, and providing this education free to the worthy poor children of the locality, — including free text-books, free apparatus, free clothing if necessary, and free tuition, — offers a large field for public-spirited and liberal-minded citizens.

These are but a few of the "opportunities" which the educational field presents. The number could be increased a hundred-fold. In a true democracy, like our own, is not large giving, in the manner indicated herein, more in keeping with the spirit of our institutions? Does it not tend to advance the general welfare? Is not the effect to promote the common weal?

DUANE MOWRY.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 10, 1901.

The New Books.

The Inner Life of the American Colonies.*

The most difficult thing in writing and teaching history is to reproduce in imagination the "mental furniture" of a past age. It is easy to describe its houses and ships, its chairs, tables, and candlesticks, and the written description may be supplemented by pictorial illustration. We can easily understand that railroads, telegraphs, and newspapers were wanting, and that their absence altered the external conditions of life. But we naturally think of the intellectual outfit of the people as differing but slightly from that of our own time. It is difficult to divest ourselves of the abstract ideas which we have imbibed from infancy, and to realize that they formed no part of the common stock of knowledge of the past. Still more difficult is it to substitute for these ideas the superstitions and delusions which men held in their stead. Our projection backward into the inner life of the period of American colonization is the task which Dr. Eggleston has set for himself in his "Transit of Civilization from England to America in the Seventeenth Century." "Eclipses, parhelia, comets were danger signals hung out in the heavens as warnings. Logic was the only implement for the discovery of truth. Observation was in its birth-throes. Medicines were recognized by signaturism. . . . Right and wrong were thought of only as the result of direct revelation. . . . Unless we understand these things," he says, "we write the history of the seventeenth century in vain." The book continues "The Beginners of a Nation," published several years ago, and forms the second volume in the author's projected "History of Life in the United States."

Dr. Eggleston divides his descriptive catalogue of early colonial ideas into six chapters. The first sets forth seventeenth-century ideas of common things: the belief in astrology and the Ptolemaic system, the dread of comets and other portents, the notions of animal life and its generation by putrefaction, the marvellous tales that were believed about unicorns and basilisks, and the supposed control of human affairs by angels and witches. The second chapter treats of the medical notions of the period of settlement. Galen's theory of humors and the doctrine of signaturism remained the basis of medical practice, and Harvey's discovery scarcely found acceptance in the colonies during the whole of the seventeenth century. The medical remedies are described in detail: black powder of calcined toads, theriac of snake's flesh, and other nauseous drinks and compounds derived from unspeakable sources. Of them all, the curious weapon-ointment, applied to a weapon producing a wound instead of to the wound itself, and the sympathetic powder with which blood from the wound was treated, must have been the best because least harmful. Some competent physicians came over with the first settlers, but subsequently medical practice degenerated and medical knowledge declined. The third chapter treats of the adjustment of the English speech of the seventeenth century to colonial surroundings, of the application of old names to new things, the adoption of Indian terms, the development of local dialects and the beginnings of colonial literature. Of English writers of the Elizabethan period, the colonists knew little or nothing. Shakespeare, Dr. Eggleston says, "was never mentioned by any American writer of the seventeenth century." Under the title "Weights and Measures of Conduct," the fourth chapter deals with social and religious ideas — the reverence for rank, the supremacy of the church, the severity of the New England Sabbath, the monstrous ideas of God, the heartless damnation of infants, and the literal application of scriptural texts to the affairs of every-day life. The fifth chapter, called "The Tradition of Education," begins with a digression on the origin of English schools, and then gives an account of their transfer to America, the beginnings of common schools, the outward traits of school life, and the founding of the colleges. The last chapter describes communal holdings and other forms of land tenure, the character and status of indentured servants, and the beginnings of African slavery. The life portrayed is that of Virginia, Maryland, and the New England colonies, the other colonies being reserved for a later volume. The work throughout is based upon original sources, and a great deal of interesting and valuable material is presented.

A few points suggest comment. Dr. Eggleston bases the common dislike of a census upon the disasters that followed David's experiment.

* The Transit of Civilization from England to America in the Seventeenth Century. By Edward Eggleston. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

We are rather disposed to think that David's example was used to bolster up an inherited aversion which antedated popular knowledge of the Scriptures, and in its origin was based upon the fear that an enumeration of the population was the prelude of further taxation. He derives the famous Massachusetts school law of 1647 from the rule laid down in 1560 in Knox's "Book of Discipline" and its adoption in 1618 by the Synod of Dort, although he admits in a note that "the general responsibility of a corporate town as such for its school, where there was one, was a trait of English life." It was but a step further to require that the town should have a school. The connection with Knox's precept may have existed; but in the absence of proof that it did, it seems more natural to suppose that the Massachusetts act was a development, growing out of local needs, of the English precedent. Dr. Eggleston gives without comment the usual account of the introduction of slavery into Virginia by the Dutch. Inasmuch as the reliability of the account has been questioned and an earlier importation claimed, we would have expected a fuller discussion of the point.

Taking the book as a whole, Dr. Eggleston does not seem to us to have succeeded in his purpose of presenting a clear-cut picture of the mental outfit of the early American colonists. This is due in part to the inherent difficulty of the task, but also in part to certain faults of arrangement and exposition. The machinery of text, marginal references, and supplementary notes or "elucidations," is too complicated for a popular history and unduly divides the attention. A clearer impression would have resulted if part of the "elucidations" had been incorporated in the text and the remainder compressed into ordinary foot-notes. The text reads more like a transcript from an historical note-book than like a digested whole. It often jumps abruptly from one subject to another. At points it runs into digressions interesting in themselves but not very closely connected with the principal subject. At other points it omits important explanations which are essential to a clear understanding of the matter presented. In fact, Dr. Eggleston has so fully entered into the point of view of the earlier generation that he has to some extent lost sight of the mental outfit of the present one. Although compelled to make this qualification, we would not, however, have it obscure the many merits of the work.

F. H. Hodder.

Romance of an Unhappy Queen.*

Unless we would dispute Lord Chesterfield's time-honored dictum that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well, we cannot withhold our praise from Mr. Wilkins's life of Sophia Dorothea, to whom he has deemed it worth while to devote a volume of nearly six hundred octavo pages. This painstaking record of court gossip and petty intrigue, unedifying though it is in many respects, yet serves to teach anew the lesson of Broome's familiar lines:

> "None are completely wretched but the great.
> Superior woes, superior stations bring;
> A peasant sleeps, while cares awake a king."

The story of this unfortunate princess has been so many times told, and is so well known to every reader of Thackeray, of Doran, and of Macaulay, that it is unnecessary here to retrace it even in outline. She has been judged with every degree of harshness and of lenity, although the weight of opinion is decidedly against her. The common verdict is probably that pronounced by Thackeray, that she was "the bad wife of a bad husband," and that she carried on a criminal intrigue with a man "than whom a greater scamp does not walk the history of the seventeenth century." But when we remember who her husband was, — the first of the Georges, a man who, to quote Macaulay's characterization, "could not read a line of Pope, and who loved nothing but punch and fat women," — we are more than half inclined to take Doran's more favorable view of her conduct. In the matter of censure he contents himself with saying: "Sophia atoned for some possible indiscretion by a long captivity, the severity of which tended only to the purifying of her character."

Between these extremes Mr. Wilkins, with much new material at his command, steers a middle course. Hidden away in the library of the University of Lund, as we are told in his preface, he discovered the long-lost correspondence between Sophia Dorothea and Count Königsmarck — or, at least, so much of it as has escaped destruction. Other original documents, in the Hanoverian archives and in the State Paper Office in London, have been used by him for the first time. He has followed up these researches by visits to Celle, to Hanover,

*The Love of an Uncrowned Queen. Sophia Dorothea, Consort of George I., and her Correspondence with Philip Christopher Count Königsmarck (now first published from the originals). By W. H. Wilkins. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

and to Ahlden, the scenes respectively of the princess' youth, married life, and imprisonment; and now he would seem to have said the last word on the unhappy career of the "uncrowned queen."

Although as a rule he is very conscientious in citing his authorities, he occasionally has the air of embellishing his very readable narrative for the sake of effect. The reader would like to know, for example, whence he derives his minute account of Königsmarck's murder, an account differing in several details from the commonly accepted one, — or, at least, amplifying it in a number of particulars. The sixteenth chapter opens with a statement at variance not only with previous histories of Sophia Dorothea's life, but also with the writer's own subsequent narrative. He tells us that for more than a year after her divorce the princess was detained in Hanoverian territory, before being removed to Ahlden, in the domains of her father, the Duke of Celle. But, according to the author's own account, the decree of divorce was issued December 28, 1694, and the divorced wife left Lauenau for Ahlden on the 28th of the following February.

Such occasional slips, however, are pardonable; less so, perhaps, are certain other errors, attributable either to the printer or to the proof-reader, or, in too many instances, to the author himself. Drinking is spoken of as "a very venal offence in those days." "The effort it cost her to have made the visit" and "it would have been worse for her to have dissembled" offend the lover of careful English. The sons of Duke Ernest Augustus are described as quarrelling and fighting until "Hanover became a beer-garden." Count Carl Königsmarck begins his travels when "quite a boy." "Mutual" is made to do duty for "common," and "anticipate" for "expect"; the split infinitive (a minor offender) is used; the retained object with a passive verb (another lesser delinquent) obtrudes itself unnecessarily; "whether we will or no" stares us in the face; and, worst of all, we read of a certain attorney that he "was by way of being a conscientious man." In a word, admirably though Mr. Wilkins tells his story, he seems occasionally to go out of his way to show how the King's English should not be written.

The tone of the secret correspondence between Sophia Dorothea and her lover Königsmarck may be inferred from what the author says in regard to the letters of the princess: "Believing that she was writing to him alone, she pours forth her soul in absolute abandonment. She gives herself to him so completely, so unreservedly, and withal so intimately, that one almost shrinks from laying bare this confession of woman's love for man."

Many readers will wish that he had quite shrunk from laying bare so much as is disclosed in the two hundred or more pages of amatory outpourings. The dose is too strong and too copious to suit some tastes. But — not to end this review with carping criticism on a work that has afforded the reviewer several hours of pleasant reading — the book gives a vivid picture of the period and the country with which it deals, and is written with the pen of a conscientious historian. The new matter discovered and so ably used by the author helps to a better understanding of a too little understood character, and most readers will close the volume with gentler feelings for the unhappy woman whose pathetic story it tells.

PERCY FAVOR BICKNELL.

THE EVOLUTION OF NEGRO LEADERSHIP.*

In every generation of our national life, from Phillis Wheatley to Booker Washington, the Negro race in America has succeeded in bringing forth men whom the country, at times spontaneously, at times in spite of itself, has been impelled to honor and respect. Mr. Washington is one of the most striking of these cases, and his autobiography is a partial history of the steps which made him a group leader, and the one man who in the eyes of the nation typifies at present more nearly than all others the work and worth of his nine million fellows.

The way in which groups of human beings are led to choose certain of their number as their spokesmen and leaders is at once the most elementary and the nicest problem of social growth. History is but the record of this group leadership; and yet how infinitely changeful is its type and history! And of all types and kinds, what can be more instructive than the leadership of a group within a group — that curious double movement where real progress may be negative and actual advance be relative retrogression? All this is the social student's inspiration and despair.

When sticks and stones and beasts form the sole environment of a people, their attitude is ever one of determined opposition to, and conquest of, natural forces. But when to earth and brute is added an environment of men and ideas, then the attitude of the imprisoned group may take three main forms: a feeling of revolt and revenge; an attempt

* UP FROM SLAVERY. An Autobiography. By Booker T. Washington. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

to adjust all thought and action to the will of the greater group; or, finally, a determined attempt at self-development, self-realization, in spite of environing discouragements and prejudice. The influence of all three of these attitudes is plainly to be traced in the evolution of race leaders among American negroes. Before 1750 there was but the one motive of revolt and revenge which animated the terrible Maroons and veiled all the Americas in fear of insurrection. But the liberalizing tendencies of the latter half of the eighteenth century brought the first thought of adjustment and assimilation in the crude and earnest songs of Phillis and the martyrdom of Attucks and Salem.

The cotton-gin changed all this, and men then, as the Lyman Abbotts of to-day, found a new meaning in human blackness. A season of hesitation and stress settled on the black world as the hope of emancipation receded. Forten and the free Negroes of the North still hoped for eventual assimilation with the nation; Allen, the founder of the great African Methodist Church, strove for unbending self-development, and the Southern freedmen followed him; while among the black slaves at the South arose the avenging Nat Turner, fired by the memory of Toussaint the Savior. So far, Negro leadership had been local and spasmodic; but now, about 1840, arose a national leadership — a dynasty not to be broken. Frederick Douglass and the moral revolt against slavery dominated Negro thought and effort until after the war. Then, with the sole weapon of self-defense in perilous times, the ballot, which the nation gave the freedmen, men like Langston and Bruce sought to guide the political fortunes of the blacks, while Payne and Price still clung to the old ideal of self-development.

Then came the reaction. War memories and ideals rapidly passed, and a period of astonishing commercial development and expansion ensued. A time of doubt and hesitation, of storm and stress, overtook the freedmen's sons; and then it was that Booker Washington's leadership began. Mr. Washington came with a clear simple programme, at the psychological moment; at a time when the nation was a little ashamed of having bestowed so much sentiment on Negroes and was concentrating its energies on Dollars. The industrial training of Negro youth was not an idea originating with Mr. Washington, nor was the policy of conciliating the white South wholly his. But he first put life, unlimited energy, and perfect faith into this programme; he changed it from an article of belief into a whole creed; he broadened it from a by-path into a veritable Way of Life. And the method by which he accomplished this is an interesting study of human life.

Mr. Washington's narrative gives but glimpses of the real struggle which he has had for leadership. First of all, he strove to gain the sympathy and coöperation of the white South, and gained it after that epoch-making sentence spoken at Atlanta: "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress" (p. 221). This conquest of the South is by all odds the most notable thing in Mr. Washington's career. Next to this comes his achievement in gaining place and consideration in the North. Many others less shrewd and tactful would have fallen between these two stools; but as Mr. Washington knew the heart of the South from birth and training, so by singular insight he intuitively grasped the spirit of the age that was dominating the North. He learned so thoroughly the speech and thought of triumphant commercialism and the ideals of material prosperity that he pictures as the height of absurdity a black boy studying a French grammar in the midst of weeds and dirt. One wonders how Socrates or St. Francis of Assissi would receive this!

And yet this very singleness of vision and thorough oneness with his age is a mark of the successful man. It is as though Nature must needs make men a little narrow to give them force. At the same time, Mr. Washington's success, North and South, with his gospel of Work and Money, raised opposition to him from widely divergent sources. The spiritual sons of the Abolitionists were not prepared to acknowledge that the schools founded before Tuskegee, by men of broad ideals and self-sacrificing souls, were wholly failures, or worthy of ridicule. On the other hand, among his own people Mr. Washington found deep suspicion and dislike for a man on such good terms with Southern whites.

Such opposition has only been silenced by Mr. Washington's very evident sincerity of purpose. We forgive much to honest purpose which is accomplishing something. We may not agree with the man at all points, but we admire him and coöperate with him so far as we conscientiously can. It is no ordinary tribute to this man's tact and power, that, steering as he must amid so many diverse interests and opinions, he to-day commands not simply the applause of those who believe in his theories, but also the respect of those who do not.

Among the Negroes, Mr. Washington is still far from a popular leader. Educated and thoughtful Negroes everywhere are glad to honor him and aid him, but all cannot agree with him. He represents in Negro thought the old attitude of adjustment to environment, emphasizing the economic phase; but the two other strong currents of feeling, descended from the past, still oppose him. One is the thought of a small but not unimportant group, unfortunate in their choice of spokesman, but nevertheless of much weight, who represent the old ideas of revolt and revenge, and see in migration alone an outlet for the Negro people. The second attitude is that of the large and important group represented by Dunbar, Tanner, Chesnut, Miller, and the Grimkes, who, without any single definite programme, and with complex aims, seek nevertheless that self-development and self-realization in all lines of

human endeavor which they believe will eventually place the Negro beside the other races. While these men respect the Hampton-Tuskegee idea to a degree, they believe it falls far short of a complete programme. They believe, therefore, also in the higher education of Fisk and Atlanta Universities; they believe in self-assertion and ambition; and they believe in the right of suffrage for blacks on the same terms with whites.

Such is the complicated world of thought and action in which Mr. Booker Washington has been called of God and man to lead, and in which he has gained so rare a meed of success.

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois.

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

New Testament Criticism and History.*

Three new volumes are added to Professor Mathews's admirable series of New Testament hand-books, of which five have now appeared in all. Professor Nash, of Cambridge, contributes a timely little volume on the "History of the Higher Criticism." The author rightly claims high ground for criticism, finding in it almost the greatest religious expression of our time. While his style is sometimes full of unrest, and he seems in general to view criticism from without, not from within, his large-minded and sympathetic treatment promises to do an important work in removing misconceptions, disarming prejudice, and winning for the Higher Criticism the generous welcome it deserves at the hands of all lovers of the Bible.

The volume on "Biblical Theology of the New Testament," by the late Professor Gould, possesses a sad interest as the last work of that distinguished scholar. Its method is to take up successively the teaching of Jesus as gathered from the Synoptists, the early teaching of the apostles as reflected in the first part of Acts, the teaching of Paul, the later Apostolic teaching — James, I. Peter, the Apocalypse, — and, finally, the writings of the Alexandrian period. These last are divided into the Johannean, — the Gospel and first epistle of John, — and the non-Johannean, in which latter class, along with Hebrews, II. Peter, and Jude, one observes with some surprise not only the pastoral epistles but Ephesians and Colossians. However scholars may differ as to particular points of introduction or interpretation, the natural and logical method of this work, combined with the well-known scholarship of Professor Gould, assures the new handbook wide usefulness.

Professor Bacon's Introduction, the fifth of his New Testament handbooks, yields to no one of its predecessors in resources of scholarship or skill of presentation. Professor Bacon's thorough conversance with the processes and results of criticism, and his own great and even brilliant qualities as a critic, unite to make his contribution to the series a very notable one. Indeed, it is doubtful whether so much of real value as to New Testament introduction was ever before brought within the limits of a volume of this size. We echo the hope, already expressed by others, that the author may undertake a larger work on the same subject, in which there shall be room for a fuller treatment of many matters which considerations of space and proportion have reduced in this handbook to tantalizing brevity.

Dr. Purves's account of "Christianity in the Apostolic Age," with President Rhees's "Life of Jesus," constitutes the distinctly New Testament division of the "Historical Series for Bible Students," edited by Professors Charles F. Kent and Frank K. Sanders, six volumes of which have now appeared. While Dr. Purves sometimes discusses the suggestions of critics, he uniformly decides against them, and his book is thus written from the traditional point of view. For those who desire a new, even if not a particularly fresh, statement of the old positions on the apostolic age, this book will be acceptable; but those who are looking for a sympathetic presentation of the critical position will be disappointed in it. Mechanically, the volume leaves something to be desired, as the paper is poor and the proof-reading not always good (*e. g.*, Lasea for Lasea, p. 255).

Edgar J. Goodspeed.

* The History of the Higher Criticism of the New Testament. Being the History of the Process whereby the Word of God has Won the Right to be Understood. By Henry S. Nash. New York: The Macmillan Co.

The Biblical Theology of the New Testament. By Ezra P. Gould, D.D. New York: The Macmillan Co.

An Introduction to the New Testament. By Benjamin Wisner Bacon, D.D. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Christianity in the Apostolic Age. By George T. Purves, D.D., LL.D. With maps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Briefs on New Books.

History of the Devil.

Dualism in religious belief is the idea first presented by Dr. Paul Carus in his interesting "History of the Devil and the Idea of Evil" (Open Court Co., Chicago). The conflict between light and darkness, life and death, good and evil, early gained man's attention and has left a deep impression on most of the great religious systems of the world. In Dr. Carus's work there is presented a mass of ideas and beliefs gathered from all peoples and all times. Starting with Devil worship — rather, the worship of bad or cruel gods from impulses of fear — the author shows its prevalence among many less-cultured peoples. He next examines the religions of the Accadians and early Semites for similar evidences. Persian Dualism, Israel, Brahmanism and Buddhism are successively studied, and the elements of demon-worship, cruelty and evil are traced in all. With the "Dawn of a New Era" ushering in Early Christianity, higher ideals of good and God prevail,

but the old dualistic conception still lingers. In Christianity a personal devil, prince of darkness, emerges better defined than ever before. The real interest of the book and its more legitimate matter are found in the chapters from this point onward. The Devil of Christianity is sometimes a veritable Lucifer, almost an angel of light, a being so noble and passionate as to cause respect in spite of his wickedness; commonly, however, as through the Middle Ages, he dwindles into a poor, harmless being, of little wit, the constant dupe and victim of the godly. The notion that persons sold themselves to the Devil is fairly discussed, with all the related matter of witchcraft. From the detection and punishment of witchcraft, the author passes to the Inquisition, upon the horrors of which he dilates with evident gusto. After tracing modern conceptions of the Devil, especially as shown in literature and art, he closes with a discussion of the philosophical problem of Good and Evil. It is evident from this cursory statement of the author's treatment that the book abounds in interesting matter culled from many sources and representing much labor. The author has shown great diligence in gathering illustrative material, and it is doubtful if any such collection of ancient and modern, quaint and curious, picturesque and frightful pictures relative to the subject has been before offered to English readers. The mechanical execution of the work is noticeably good, and the cover — in black and red, with a representation of the Devil and the Serpent stamped upon it — is striking and original.

Remembrances of a notable woman.

To be a direct descendant of Benjamin Franklin, a woman of the best society — using the phrase in its highest sense, — and a philanthropist and publicist of no mean order, is surely sufficient distinction to warrant commemoration in book form. Nor did Mrs. E. D. Gillespie need the high encouragement which came from the late George William Curtis to induce her to set forth these things, and many more, in the pleasant volume she has written under the name of "A Book of Remembrance" (Lippincott). Born in Philadelphia, the daughter of a man of much distinction in his day, she was married when little more than a girl to an officer in the Marine Corps of the United States, but not until she had travelled extensively through the far western country at a time when Pittsburgh and Cincinnati were on the frontier, and had lived for a time in Washington, then the unformed capital of an unformed nation. With the Civil War came her first opportunity for public service, and Mrs. Gillespie was one of the first of those nobly patriotic women to whom the almost infinite mercies of the Sanitary Commission were due. When the Centennial Exposition was determined upon, Mrs. Gillespie was made the head of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Commission, and she rendered services of the greatest value to her own city and to the country at large. Never wearied in well doing, it was she who brought together the great collection of Revolutionary relics which was exhibited in the Government Building during the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. At the present time Mrs. Gillespie does not find herself too old to take a prominent part in the several societies for women based upon descent from Colonial and Revolutionary notabilities. Her book is pleasantly written, and the attractive list of illustrations includes some interesting portraits of the Franklins and their descendants. The volume is handsomely made, in a style appropriate to its souvenir character.

The 19th century in Utopian retrospect.

Mr. Havelock Ellis is usually entertaining because he usually has something to say. Still, by casting "The Nineteenth Century, an Utopian Retrospect" (Small, Maynard & Co.) in the form of a dialogue between the thirster after knowledge and the willing imparter of it, he has contrived to make his work a little less entertaining than usual. The late Edward Bellamy made the same error of presentation in "Equality," a book with which Dr. Ellis's invites certain comparisons. The scene of this later work is laid in that distant future of the idealist when man is living in full accord with the Golden Rule and civilization has become real rather than pretentious. The actualities of the century just gone are disclosed with a touch which is rather wondering than appreciative, affording a sufficient antidote to the duller forms of optimism. The treatment is rather logical than satirical, though this last touch is not lacking in such episodes as that which represents the Utopians of the future as preserving a factory town, with all its nineteenth century soot and grime, starvation and wealth, piety and misery, as a horrible example for a civilization further advanced to study and profit by. In a similar manner, New York is said to have an annual "mystery" in which nineteenth-century conditions are reproduced for the Utopians to amaze themselves with, though the very nature of the presentation requires no little idealization. One sly dig is given at the love of dirt which possessed the average nineteenth-century Englishman, and the book alternately amuses and exasperates the idealist. It can be commended freely to those who need to be disillusioned.

Some notable verse translation.

The Rev. Frank Sewall has made a translation, which Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. have published, of "The Trophies" of M. José Maria de Hérédia. The book is one of highly artistic manufacture, beautifully printed, and embellished with ornamental borders and initials by Mr. Bertram Goodhue. Of the translation we may say that it almost succeeds in an impossible achievement. The perfect art of these sonnets could not possibly be reproduced in another form of speech, but Mr. Sewall, by freeing himself from the restraint of rhyme, has been able to preserve much of the distinction of the original, and his versions are usually acceptable

and in good taste. We will illustrate by one of the finest as well as one of the most familiar of the poems.

"Like flight of falcons from their native crags,
Content no more in their high solitude,
From Palos or Moguer the Captains sailed
Half drunk with dreams of deeds heroic and wild.
They went to seize the fabled metal veins
Cipango ripens in her distant mines;
The trade winds bent their lateen yards toward
The shores mysterious of the Western World.
Each evening hoping for an epic morn,
The phosphorescent azure of the sea
Would charm their sleep with its mirage of gold;
Or, leaning o'er the caravel's white bow,
They saw ascending in an unknown sky
New stars from out the depths of Ocean."

Those who know the glorious alexandrines of the original, with their sonorous march and their magical charm, will not be greatly moved by such a translation as this, but they will recognize that it does faithfully, within its limitations, about all that an English version could be expected to accomplish.

"Content in a Garden."

Mrs. Candace Wheeler's volume "Content in a Garden" (Houghton) is an exquisite creation. It is rare that a book is endowed with such complete and satisfying charm. An artist by nature and culture has set hand and thought to its production, and the result is an original and finished bit of work. We might call it a symphony in green, were the term not too pretentious for an effect so simple and unaffected. The entire book, except the paper and the print, is dressed in shades of chlorophyll, the substance which gives color to the stem and the leaf of the plant. The cover, the leaf edges, the drawings, the marginal lines, are all in these soft, harmonious tints. Another pleasing feature is the novel arrangement of the text, which, confined to the inner portion of the page, leaves broad free spaces at the sides and bottom. These give room for Dora Wheeler Keith's decorations, consisting of graceful sprays of flowers taken from specimens in the author's garden. The text itself is the overflow of a woman's delight in the manifold beauty pervading the floral kingdom. It is interesting and stimulating, impressing on the reader the happiness to be had in the possession of a garden, in the thought and the labor devoted to it, and in the possibilities of æsthetic development that arise from an intelligent study of the subject. To Mrs. Wheeler a garden is a genuine art-work, after the manner of a painting, and in the massing and grading of colors should be as carefully and correctly studied. There is much valuable suggestion in her statements, and this, with their attractive setting, renders her book a veritable treasure.

A good short life of Whittier.

As was to be expected of a life of Whittier in the "Beacon Biographies" (Small, Maynard & Co.), Professor Burton's volume is a model of what such a brief biography should be. "His career was broader than that of the recluse man of letters; one in which life was reckoned as more than literature." With this understanding of his subject the book has been written; and the wholesomeness of Whittier's family affections, his fine devotion to principle, his love of justice and of his fellow men, his delight in the music of words, are all shown as parts of a fine and true manhood. Critical conclusions in regard to his poetry are merely touched upon, but, notwithstanding the author's sympathy with his subject, he is not blind to Whittier's limitations. "In his correspondence occur remarks to indicate that he looked at his literary work as an aside, the central thing being his work as a reformer"; and in some such fact as this we may find a great deal of the pathos of literary effort in the New World. The frontispiece portrait, — not the one with which we are all familiar, — shows a poetic face, fine, sensitive, spiritual; but the shaping of a new civilization demanded hard work of a more practical sort than the writing of poetry filled with beauty, and Whittier responded nobly to the more urgent need. There is a very engaging literary quality in Mr. Burton's writing, and the details of a life in some aspects hard and barren here gain a new and gracious meaning.

The dignity and happiness of home-life.

"Home Thoughts" by some unpretending person writing under the initial "C." (A. S. Barnes & Co.) is not a startling book, or a deep book, or a remarkably original book, but it is a book of wholesome advice for those who care for the happiness of family life. The thirty-one essays making up the volume were printed first in the New York "Evening Post," and are therefore brief and to the point. Among them, "The Homelessness of Certain Married People," "The Lamentable Publicity of Modern Life," "Responsibility for Influence," and "Era of too Plain Speech" are especially full of thoughtful comment and wise counsel. A paragraph from the last of these may well be quoted: "Nor does the plain speech of our day stop short with the discussion of disease: offences against morality are now considered entirely open topics of conversation. The 'touching of pitch' has not ceased to be a clinging defilement, and no student of psychical conditions can possibly doubt that young minds shrink with less horror from those forms of evil which they are allowed to speak of freely to their companions, or in the family circle." This and much more in the book is well worth writing for those who are willing to pause for a moment in the hurry of life and give thought to some little things that are not unimportant.

Maurice Thompson in his winter garden.

One of the last arrows from the quiver of an archer whose bow is now unstrung, flies far afield to the glades and fens of the Gulf Coast. In "My Winter Garden" (Century Co.) the chivalric art of the long-bow is championed by Mr. Maurice Thompson, archer and scribe. But the romantic charm of Creole lands is his main theme. Its breezy bluffs, its marshy meadows where birds are wary and wild,

and its blossoming thickets where the mocking-bird sings his wondrous dropping song, are described in the prose poems of the nature-lover of Paradise Circle. It seems quite fitting to find among these pages a chapter on Theocritus, the poet of the poor, and to turn from his Doric flute-scores to an appreciation of Montaigne that sends us all to dusty library shelves for the essays of that old writer. It was Mr. Thompson's foible to assume a gentle contempt for the writers of modern science, leading us to think they are afraid of style and tremble at the sight of a well-turned phrase. Yet he confesses to the keeping of many bird notes, to appear some day in a scientific report. May we all see the book! We need not fear Professor Dry-as-Dust, or Old-Man-Afraid-of-his-Imagination, when it appears.

A new volume of the Cyclopædia of Horticulture.

The third volume of Professor Bailey's "Cyclopædia of American Horticulture" (Macmillan) brings the titles through the letter Q. These volumes have appeared with remarkable promptness, when one considers the enormous amount of detail they involve. To the systematist, the synopses of certain important genera are of most interest; but to those inclined to horticultural operations, some of the later titles will be found more important. The culture of Orchids is well presented by Robert N. Grey; the Peach is treated by several experts, the general article being written by Professor Bailey himself, and peach culture in the various notable regions being treated by different writers. The Pear and Plum are treated in the same way. Just at this time, titles that should attract considerable attention are those relating to the horticultural capabilities of the Philippines and of Porto Rico. General articles of special importance are found under the titles "Physiology of Plants," by Dr. B. M. Duggar of Cornell University, and "Plant Breeding," by Mr. H. J. Webber of the Department of Agriculture. The States whose horticultural possibilities are presented happen to be numerous in this volume.

BRIEFER MENTION.

It is now more than thirty years since Dr. Alexander Campbell Fraser, then upwards of fifty years of age, prepared for the Clarendon Press his monumental edition of the works of Bishop Berkeley. The same scholar, now an octogenarian, has recently prepared for the same publishing agency a new and thoroughly revised edition of the writings of the great philosopher, believing, as do all students of the subject, that they still "contain a word in season, even for the twentieth century." The new edition fills four volumes, and includes much new matter that the past thirty years have brought to light.

"The International Year Book" for 1900, just published by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., is a volume that extends to considerably upwards of a thousand pages, the enlargement being due to the importance of the year in politics, both national and international. It is a very useful publication, now made increasingly so by the addition of an index, cumulative of the contents of the three annual volumes thus far published. Peculiarly valuable features are the fifty-page appendix on the "Progress of the Century," and the twenty pages of tables from the Census of 1900. The editorship is in the hands of Mr. Frank Moore Colby, with the assistance of the versatile Prof. H. T. Peck — and what he knows not, as the public is well aware, is not knowledge.

Mr. William Archer has undertaken a "new and revised edition" of his translations of "The Prose Dramas of Henrik Ibsen," and the first volume, containing "The League of Youth," has just been imported by the Messrs. Scribner. This volume contains also a "general preface" to the series, in which the translator sets forth his ideas concerning the exact degree of colloquialism that is desirable in an English version of Dr. Ibsen's dramas of modern society. On the whole, in this revised edition, Mr. Archer has reverted to a somewhat more conventional manner than he saw fit to adopt ten years ago. The problem is no doubt a difficult one, and, as Mr. Archer justly says, there are few models offered the English translator of the modern prose drama.

Along with a very sensible essay on the Historical Novel, Prof. Brander Matthews has put eleven others, also sensible, on such subjects as Romance against Romanticism, the Study of Fiction, the Conventions of the Drama, and the Art and Mystery of Collaboration. These essays are the work of a man who has given himself to the service of literature, and his knowledge of life and of craftsmanship has a mature soundness that makes his papers represent very much more than the immediate labor of their composition. The essays are easy reading, not because they lack acuteness, but because they are so unaffected and sensible. (Scribner's Sons).

Mr. Arthur B. Maurice has gathered together his articles that appeared in "The Bookman" in 1899 and 1900, and published them in a volume entitled "New York in Fiction" (Dodd, Mead & Co.). It is freely illustrated with views of places, chiefly houses, which have served as scenes for the fiction of more than a score of writers from Irving and Cooper down. The book is interesting, partly because it identifies so many places that gain in significance from their use in fiction, and partly because it once more forcibly illustrates the old truth that writers of description do best, not when they invent, but when they write with their "eye on the object."

The latest French and German texts are the following: "Voyages en Zigzag" (Holt), by Rudolphe Töpffer, edited by Mr. A. R. Hope; "La Fille du Chanoine" and "L'Album du Régiment" (Jenkins), by Edmond About, edited by Mr. G. Castegnier; "Extraits de l'Histoire de France de Jules Michelet" (Heath), edited by Mr. C. H. C. Wright; "Trois Comédies par Alfred de Musset" (Heath), edited by Dr. Kenneth McKenzie; "Marie-Louise et le Duc de Reichstadt" (Heath), by Miss H. A. Guerber; "Selections from Charlotte Niese's 'Aus Dänischer Zeit'" (Ginn), edited by Mr. Laurence Fossler; Herr Heinrich Seidel's "Leberecht Hühnchen" (Heath), edited by Mr. A. Werner-Spanhoofd; and Herr Hermann Sudermann's "Johannes" (Heath), edited by Dr. F. G. G. Schmidt.

NOTES.

"The First Steps in Geometry," by Messrs. G. A. Wentworth and G. A. Hill, is a recent publication of Messrs. Ginn & Co.

Dr. Frank J. Miller has just published, through the American Book Co., a school text of the "Selected Works" of Ovid, with notes and vocabulary.

Messrs. Ginn & Co. publish a new edition of Mr. D. H. Montgomery's "The Leading Facts of English History," a text-book so familiar and so well-approved by experience that no comment is necessary.

The Evanston Press Co. publish Volume II. of "Sketches in Purple," being selected rhetorical exercises written by undergraduate students of the Northwestern University, edited by Mr. J. Scott Clark.

"The Close of the Middle Ages, 1273–1494," by Mr. R. Lodge, is the title of the third volume in the saries of "Periods of European History," published by the Macmillan Co. We believe that with the appearance of this work, the entire series of eight volumes is now on the market.

"The Bilioustine," Mr. Bert Leston Taylor's amusing satire on the Roycrofters of East Aurora and their work, as originally printed in a Chicago morning paper, has been published in pamphlet form, in close imitation of an issue of "The Philistine," by Mr. William S. Lord of Evanston, Ill.

"The Discovery of the Old Northwest," by Mr. James Baldwin, and "Stories of Ancient Peoples," by Miss Emma J. Arnold, are two new volumes in the "Eclectic School Readings" of the American Book Co. The same publishers send us a "Primary History of the United States," by Professor John B. McMaster.

We are glad to have a reprint (Oxford: B. H. Blackwell) of the "Practical Discourse on Some Principles of Hymn-Singing" which Mr. Robert Bridges contributed to the "Journal of Theological Studies" for October, 1899. What Mr. Bridges has to say upon the subject of rhythm and metric is always weighty, and our literature is notably deficient in competent discussion of these subjects.

Mr. Henry Holt's "Talks on Civics," published by the Macmillan Co., is a volume of discussions in dialogue intended for young readers and students. A good many matters of both government and law are presented in an exceptionally lucid manner, and the young man or woman who is repelled by text-books of the formal sort may be successfully reached by the ingenious conversational devices of the present work.

"Corneille" and "The French Academy," by Mr. Leon H. Vincent, are two small books recently published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Mr. Vincent seems to have in contemplation a series of essays upon the French literature of the great period, and a similar volume on "Molière" is already announced. This field of criticism has been rather neglected by English writers, and is deserving of much more attention than it receives.

That enterprising California magazine, substantial and useful not less than ornamental and entertaining, "The Land of Sunshine," begins with its July number a regular department called "The Twentieth Century West," in which such large practical topics as Irrigation, Colonization, etc., will receive special and competent discussion. The articles will be by various writers, and the whole will be in charge of Mr. Wm. E. Smythe, well known for his efficient service in founding our National Irrigation Congress, and through his notable and convincing book on "The Conquest of Arid America." There is great work to be done in these fields in the immediate future, and it is fitting that Mr. Lummis's magazine, as the representative one of the Western country, should take a foremost part in doing it.

When we reviewed, not long ago, the autobiography of William James Stillman, we did not expect soon thereafter to be called upon to record the news of his death. We trusted, rather, that many more years might remain to him, and the material for several more chapters of the autobiography. Mr. Stillman died on the sixth of this month, at his home in Surrey, at the age of seventy-three, and the record of his busy and varied career thus stands practically complete in the two volumes that were so recently upon our table.

The Globe School Book Co. are the publishers of an "Introduction to the Study of English Literature," by Miss Vida D. Scudder. It is a text-book for high school or college use, modern in its methods, fair in its judgments, and made exceedingly helpful to the teacher by its tables, references, and suggestions for class-room work. The text is readable — almost too much so for the purposes of a school manual, — and the ethical and social prepossessions of the writer enter into the discussion rather more fully than is usual in a work of this sort.

The issue of "Municipal Affairs," dated March, 1901, is a special number in the form of "A Bibliography of Municipal Problems and City Conditions," prepared by Mr. Robert C. Brooks. It is a work of over three hundred large pages and more than twelve thousand entries, a fact which testifies most eloquently to the interest which the world is taking in the problems of municipal government. The work represents a great enlargement of the bibliography published four years ago, and is an indispensable help to every student of the subject.

An interesting little compilation of "Book Titles from Shakspere" has been prepared and issued in a privately printed edition by Mr. Volney Streamer. From this dainty booklet we learn that "Hamlet" has been drawn upon more frequently than any other of the dramas, about one-third of Mr. Streamer's list being taken from that source. "As You Like It" is next in favor, followed closely by "Macbeth" and "Othello." Mr. Howells stands first in the list of authors who have laid Shakespeare under contribution for title purposes, thirteen of his novels having been named from the plays.

The American Revision Committee have completed their work of revision of the Holy Bible, and it will be published by Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York, in August. Besides incorporating the Appendix in the text, the Committee have bestowed much time in rectifying the errors, inconsistencies, oversights, and infelicities which have been detected. Moreover, inasmuch as the American Revisers, in preparing the Appendix of 1885, aimed to reduce the differences to the lowest limit, they waived the larger part of their preferences, many of which they regarded as of decided importance. This new edition will embody a considerable part of these emendations, which represent the deliberate preferences of the whole American Committee, but which were not put into the Appendix. Carefully selected marginal references and concise topical headings have also been added.

List of New Books.

[The following list, containing 77 titles, includes books received by The Dial *since its last issue.]*

BIOGRAPHY.

General Meade. By Isaac R. Pennypacker. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 402. "Great Commanders." D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 *net.*

Ralph Waldo Emerson. By Frank B. Sanborn. With photogravure portrait, 24mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 140. "Beacon Biographies." Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cts. *net.*

Frédéric Mistral: Poet and Leader in Provence. By Charles Alfred Downer. With portrait, 12mo, uncut, pp. 267. "Columbia University Studies." Macmillan Co. $1.50 *net.*

The Chevalier de St. George and the Jacobite Movements in his Favour, 1701–1720. Edited by Charles Sanford Terry, M.A. Illus., 18mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 510. "Scottish History from Contemporary Writers." London: David Nutt.

Savonarola. By Rev. George M'Hardy, D.D. 12mo, pp. 273. "World's Epoch-Makers." Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

HISTORY.

The Spanish Settlements within the Present Limits of the United States, 1513–1561. By Woodbury Lowery. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 515. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 *net.*

The Confederate States of America, 1861–1865: A Financial and Industrial History of the South during the Civil War. By John Christopher Schwab, A.M. 8vo, pp. 332. "Yale Bicentennial Publications." Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 *net.*

The Story of Old Falmouth. By James Otis. Illus., 12mo, pp. 127. "Pioneer Towns of America." T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cts.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Life in Poetry; Law in Taste: Two Series of Lectures Delivered in Oxford, 1895–1900. By William John Courthope, C.B. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 452. Macmillan Co. $4.

Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature. By Georg Brandes. In 6 vols.; Vol. I., The Emigrant Literature. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 198. Macmillan Co. $2.25 *net.*

The Great Epic of India: Its Character and Origin. By E. Washburn Hopkins, M.A. 8vo, pp. 485. "Yale Bicentennial Publications." Charles Scribner's Sons. $4. *net.*

A Search for an Infidel: Bits of Wayside Gospel, Second Series. By Jenkin Lloyd Jones. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 316. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Aphorisms and Reflections on Conduct, Culture, and Religion. By J. L. Spalding. 16mo, pp. 292. A. C. McClurg & Co. 80 cts. *net.*

An Englishman's Love-Letters: Being the Missing Answers to an Englishwoman's Love-Letters. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 249. New York: Frank F. Lovell Book Co.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady. By Samuel Richardson; condensed by C. H. Jones. 16mo, pp. 515. Henry Holt & Co.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

The Book of the Horace Club, 1898–1901. 12mo, uncut, pp. 121. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell.

A Little Book of Tribune Verse. By Eugene Field; collected and edited by Joseph G. Brown. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 256. Denver: Tandy, Wheeler & Co. $1.50.

The Flight of Helen, and Other Poems. By Warren Cheney. 12mo, uncut, pp. 64. San Francisco: Elder & Shepard.

John Gildart: An Heroic Poem. By M. E. Henry-Ruffin. Illus., 8vo, pp. 78. New York: W. H. Young & Co. $1.50 *net.*

A Candle-Light, and Other Poems. By Louis Smirnow. Illus., 12mo, pp. 200. Abbey Press. $1.

FICTION.

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